

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR VLADIVOSTOK,
VIA SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND
NAGASAKI
(Taking Cargo at through rates to
CORREAN PORTS).
The Steamship
Capt. D. S. BAILEY, will
be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, July 16, 1895. 1307

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship
Merionethshire, Captain DAVIES, will be
despatched for the above
Port, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th
instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 12, 1895. 1223

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
The Steamship
Glamorganshire, Captain VIVIAN, will be
despatched for the above
Ports at Noon on FRIDAY, the 26th
instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 3, 1895. 1087

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG, 1895.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Chittagong, Thursday, 15th Aug.
Astoria, Saturday, 14th Sept.
Albany, Tuesday, 15th October.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED
STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship
Chittagong will be despatched hence
for PORTLAND, ORE-
GON, via KORE and YOKOHAMA, on
THURSDAY, the 15th August.
Consular Invoice of Goods for United
States Points should be in QUADRUPPLICATE;
and one Copy must be sent forward by
the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL
FAVORIT AGENT, Oregon Railway and
Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 16, 1895. 1293

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

The Co.'s Steamship
Ningbo, Captain
E. WARD, Commander,
will be despatched as
above on or about the 15th August.
For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 16, 1895. 1299

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 100 A.T. Hawaiian Barque
Fooling Swan,
Wilson, Master, shortly ex-
pected, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 18, 1895. 1130

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.T. German Ship
Siam,
CARLSEN, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 18, 1895. 1131

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.T. British Ship
Lyndhurst,
MARTIN, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1895. 1010

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.T. Steel 4-Masted
Barque
Alcedo, Captain R. COULTER, will load
here for the above Port, and be despatched
on or about the 25th July, A.C.
For Freight, apply to
MELOHERS & Co.
Hongkong, June 7, 1895. 1005

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Ship
George F. Manson,
PETER CRACK, Master, shortly
expected, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELOHERS & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1895. 1056

FOR NEW YORK.

The 100 A.T. British Steel
Barque
Belmont, Captain
LADD, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1895. 1122

Notices to Consignees.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship Glenon having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND
KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.,
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be ob-
tained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
2nd instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are requested to present all
Claims for damages and/or shortages not
later than the 25th instant, otherwise they
will not be recognized.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 15, 1895. 1292

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifty-Eighth Ordinary Half-Yearly
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the
Company will be held at the Office of
the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY,
the 3rd August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for
the purpose of receiving a Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of
Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing
Directors and Auditors.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from the 20th instant to
3rd August, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. TOMLIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 16, 1895. 1290

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by
the Undersigned.

MITSUI-BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, January 2, 1894. 1

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

VOUETLANDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
RITCHEY'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS.
NAUTICAL BOOKS.
English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
CHRISTIE & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATENTS, at very moderate prices. 124

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.

FOR ONE MONTH. ROOM at PEAK.
Good VENTILATION. BATHROOM attached.
With Board and attendance. Terms
moderate.
Apply 'Z'.
Hongkong, July 20, 1895. 1299

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP MOGUL,
FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, GLAS-
GOW, LIVERPOOL & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of
the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND
GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon
To-day.
All Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 25th inst.,
will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 25th instant, or they will not be re-
cognized.
All broken, dented, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 25th inst., at 8 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 20, 1895. 1325

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW
CHANG, HANKOW AND FORT
OF THE YANGTZE).
The Co.'s Steamship
Fooking, Captain R. Y. ANDERSON,
will be despatched as
above on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at
8 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 20, 1895. 1320

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship
Benmore, Captain SARONET, will be
despatched on WED-
NESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight, apply to
RUTHERFORD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 20, 1895. 1327

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Bremen & Ports of Cal.	Bayers (s).	Norddeutscher Lloyd	July 22, at 3 p.m.
Chifu and Hontsin.	Tejen (s).	Carlson & Co.	July 22, at 6 p.m.
Japan.	Amos (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 2, at noon.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Amos (s).	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 23, at noon.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Amos (s).	Doddwell, Carlill & Co.	July 23, daylight.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 27.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	About July 23.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Doddwell, Carlill & Co.	July 26, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 23.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Butterfield & Swire.	July 23.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 1, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Holliday, Wise & Co.	About July 27.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 27.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Shewan & Co.	July 22, at 6 p.m.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Messageries Maritimes	July 24, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Doddwell, Carlill & Co.	Quick despatch.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Carlson & Co.	Quick despatch.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Siemens & Co.	Quick despatch.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Siemens & Co.	Quick despatch.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Shewan & Co.	August 15.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 30, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	O. & G. S. Co.	August 8, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Shewan & Co.	Quick despatch.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Shewan & Co.	About July 25.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 27.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 22, at 4 p.m.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Doddwell, Carlill & Co.	About July 22.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Doddwell, Carlill & Co.	July 23, daylight.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	July 24, daylight.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Malchers & Co.	July 24, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Nor. P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 6, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	July 23, at noon.
London and Hamburg.	Amos (s).	Butterfield & Swire.	July 24.

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM
THOMAS, late of Victoria, in the
Colony of Hongkong, Publican,
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour
the Acting Chief Justice having,
in virtue of Section 3 of Ordinance No.
18 of 1860, made an Order limiting to the
24th August, 1895, the time for sending
in CLAIMS against the said Estate,
All Creditors are hereby required to
send in their CLAIMS to the Undersigned
before the said date.
Dated the 25th June, 1895.
C. F. A. SANGSTER,
Acting Registrar
and Official Administrator.

Accidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Thursday, Aug. 8, at noon.

Tactic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Tuesday, Aug. 27, at noon.

THE Steamship COPTIC will be
despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA
AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the
8th August, at Noon, connection being
made at Yokohama with Steamers from
Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to
break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal
cities of the United States or Canada.
Rates and particulars of the various routes
may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Ministers, Diplomats, and Civil Services,
in European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
turning at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will
be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This
allowance does not apply to freight fares
from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Postages should be marked with
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Visas to accompany Cargo
despatched to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Col-
lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 7, Prince Street.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1895. 1328

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,353, A. Scot-
land, Liverpool May 29, and Singapore July
14, General.—Doddwell, Carlill & Co.

Franklin, Norwegian steamer, 957, E.
pion, Rangoon, Bangkok July 13, 30,700
pounds Rice.—KAM JACK JOO.

China, German steamer, 1,114, P. Voss,
Saigon July 16, Rangoon—Maccanus & Co.

Oceanic, Norwegian steamer, 764, W.
Reichborn, Newchwang July 12, General.
—Guthrie.

Torona, British steamer, 1,942, R. Cray-
ford, Tacoma June 22, and Yokohama July
9, General.—Doddwell, Carlill & Co.

Tamania, for San Francisco.

Santa Clara, for New York.

Nanking, for Chefoo.

Belgia, for Newcastle and San Francisco.

Fushin, for Shanghai.

Mr. J. W. Allen, Mr. W. Krums

Mr. W. J. Blackhall, Mr. L. Martel

Mr. J. J. Carter, Mr. J. B. Martin

Mr. W. A. Duff, Mr. C. Mattel

Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. and Miss May

Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. and Miss May

Mr. and Mrs. H. Grosser, Mr. W. P. Smith

Mr. O. Harris, Mr. J. C. Pughorn

Mr. J. J. Hoar, Mr. P. Pranchandy

Mr. W. H. Jackson, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. H. E. Stevenson

Mr. J. Kinghorn, Mr. O. F. Street

Mr. J. Kirkwood, Mr. B. Vassen

Mr. J. W. Allen, Mr. W. Krums

Mr. W. J. Blackhall, Mr. L. Martel

Mr. J. J. Carter, Mr. J. B. Martin

Mr. W. A. Duff, Mr. C. Mattel

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Mr. O. Harris, Mr. J. C. Pughorn

Mr. J. J. Hoar, Mr. P. Pranchandy

Mr. W. H. Jackson, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. H. E. Stevenson

Mr. J. Kinghorn, Mr. O. F. Street

Mr. J. Kirkwood, Mr. B. Vassen

Mr. J. W. Allen, Mr. W. Krums

Mr. W. J. Blackhall, Mr. L. Martel

Mr. J. J. Carter, Mr. J. B. Martin

Mr. W. A. Duff, Mr. C. Mattel

Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. and Miss May

Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. and Miss May

Mr. and Mrs. H. Grosser, Mr. W. P. Smith

CLEARED.

Chow Pa, for Hoihow.

Kitty, for Tamsui.

Piccola, for Saigon.

Namor, for Swatow.

Per Mogul, from Liverpool, &c., 460 Chi-
nese.

Per Frank, from Bangkok, 22 Chinese.

Per Chifu, from Saigon, 113 Chinese.

Per Tacoma, from Tacoma, &c., Mr. J.
Campbell, 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Nanking, for Chefoo, 8 Chinese.

Per Hoihow, for Amoy, 40 Chinese.

Per Belgic, for Nagasaki, 6 Japanese; for
Kobe, Mr. Nakamura and native servant;
for Yokohama, Messrs F. J. Raper and J.
McGarron; for Honolulu, Messrs Sam Sing,
Ani, and Koutell and Louis Bernd; for
San Francisco, Mr. Lee Lam Yuen and
servant; Mr. Kwong Ying and native ser-
vant; Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, Mrs. Fater and
child.

Per Fushin, for Shanghai, 70 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Chow Pa, for Hoihow, 2 Europeans,
and 50 Chinese.

Per Piccola, for Saigon, 13 Chinese.

Per Namor, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Norwegian steamer Franka reports:
Had fine weather with light S.W. wind
and southerly winds.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For CANTON.—
Per Fookan, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
21st inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Rio, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the
22nd inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Emerald, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 22nd inst.

For CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—
Per Tigen, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the
22nd inst.

For SINGAPORE.—
Per Tigen, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
22nd inst.

For KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—
Per Emerald, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
22nd inst.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.—
The German Contract Packet Bayern will
be despatched on MONDAY, the
22nd instant, with Mails for the
United Kingdom, Europe and countries
beyond, via Brindisi; to the
Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo,
Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
&c., &c.
Registration at 1.00 p.m.
The mail closes at 2 p.m. Late letters
till 2.30 p.m. with 10 cents extra postage.

La Jour, a Parisian paper, recently announced the arrival of the French fleet at Madrid.

We understand that a score was raised about Hawaiian revolutionaries using this Colony as a base from which to launch their blood-red banners over the peaceful Pacific, with nitro-glycerine factories and other infernal contraptions in full swing; and that the police instituted enquiries and found the whole thing a hoax.

HONGKONG ELECTION.

As we go to press the result of the poll is announced as follows:—
Unionists..... 185
Liberals..... 49
Three spoilt papers.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LECTURE BY MR. T. COWEN.

Last night a lecture on the China-Japan War was given at Mount Austin Hotel by Mr. T. Cowen, of the staff of the China Mail. The lecture was under the auspices of the Old Volume, and was delivered in the large dining hall, which was well filled by the largest audience yet brought together at a meeting of this Society.

His Excellency the Governor presided, and amongst those present were General Black, C.B., Commodore Boyer, R.N.; Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary; Hon. H. E. Woodhouse, C.M.G.; Dr. Cantlie, Chairman of the Old Volume; etc., etc.

In opening the meeting, His Excellency said:—I do not think there is any necessity to introduce the lecturer, Mr. Cowen, as he is probably better known to you than he is to me. Mr. Cowen has just returned from the north, and I am sure you will join with me in giving him a hearty welcome on his return to Hongkong (applause).

Perhaps the best compliment I can pay him is to state that we have missed him during his absence. We all know him as a critical observer and as a vivid writer. For the last year he has filled the onerous position of War Correspondent to the most influential paper in the world, the English Times (applause). I believe I am correct in saying Mr. Cowen has followed nobly in the steps of such illustrious predecessors as Russell and Archibald Forbes; and although like our friend Ohello he has not 'stood in the deadly imminent breach' yet in his experiences in North China he has suffered many privations and passed through many dangers. I have no doubt he will refer to them in a passing way. I have no intention of standing between him and his expectant audience, and anything you say to us, Mr. Cowen, will receive our earnest attention and deepest interest (applause).

Mr. Cowen described the war as a game of seven moves, of which the third was decisive. The opening move, the battle of Asan, was merely preliminary. The next two events, the naval battle of the Yellow Sea and the capture of Pingrang, were nearly contemporaneous, and together decided the war; the rest was merely a walk-over. It was therefore regrettable that foreign correspondents did not arrive on the scene until after Pingrang, since there was nothing of vital importance afterwards. Through the Chinese fought well, in a sense, as Fort Arthur, their performance was, under the circumstances, a wretched collapse, only to be accounted for by putting down the Chinese as the worst fighting material in the world. Thus the ridiculously easy victories of the Japanese ceased to have any great importance after the one winning move. The battle of Pingrang came as a great surprise, for most opinions had been that China would make a strong fight. According to the Japanese records, which were most reliable, the fight lasted all day, and then the Japanese drew off, having failed to capture the place; but the Chinese fancied themselves defeated, and so went away under cover of darkness, leaving the Japanese to claim a victory which demolished the whole nation of China. From the same authorities it appeared that the Japanese forces were divided for attack in such a way that they might have been annihilated in detail. The Japanese certainly had not shown any great amount of tactical ability in the war, but they were wonderfully loyal and determined. There were some thrilling stories of touching devotion to duty. The Chinese, on the other hand, had not shown a single good point in a military sense, and the whole war should have been decided by the Chinese had all along been mythical. China never had been really strong, and could not now become so for a very long time; and it would be too late. The other powers would not too slow to show her much less respect. That was the great lesson of the war for Hongkong in particular, there might be useful lessons from the similarity of the island's geographical conditions to those of Weihai-wei. In both places there was, first, an island with a fine harbour between it and the shore, and high mountains on the mainland overlooking it. These hills tops would in a campaign such as the Japanese carried out, form the crux of the situation. If the hills were held, the force below them and the harbour and other works would soon be made useless and untenable, however well the island might hold out. The only way to hold the hills against an army marching from an unknown inland point was to have plenty of infantry spread out about the passes; it would require a very large force, without which resistance must fail. With reference to the vexed question of Fort Arthur, Mr. Cowen said there certainly was much to be learned, but at the same time the needless wrangling that had arisen made the affair appear more serious than it really was. Precisely, it amounted to hardly anything more than the killing of men who could have been captured alive. This was certainly reprehensible; but on the other hand, a most anybody on earth would have done the same after the provocation given. The difference was that, after it was done, the Japanese in color moment should have submitted to the capture and let the matter drop, whereas they disputed

and kept the score open instead of letting it heal. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., was called upon to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowen. In doing so, he said—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, you know that at any dinner when the toast of the ladies is proposed it is usual to call on the youngest bachelor present to return thanks on their behalf, possibly because he knows so little about them. It must have been on that principle that Mr. Cowen requested me to return thanks to Mr. Cowen on behalf of the Press, as I have so recently associated myself with it and am hardly entitled to call myself a journalist or pressman (applause). I know a very little about it that I feel unable to represent the Fourth Estate on this or on any other occasion. I have, however, to ask you to thank Mr. Cowen most heartily for the interesting lecture he has given us, for the details he has added from his own personal experience to the accounts, in the different newspapers, of the various stages of the war in the north (applause). He has satisfied us, I think, that whether the Japanese have or have not had an opportunity of displaying to any considerable extent the possession of the necessary military qualities in their army, they do possess two great qualities—absolute personal devotion to work, personal pluck and courage carried to a great extent, as illustrated by those stretchers borne and implicit obedience to their officers; and I think we may all feel very well assured that the next time the Japanese have to meet an enemy in the field, although that enemy will probably be an enemy worthy of their steel, they, as a body, will be disciplined, well commanded, and will, I am sure, certainly not disgrace themselves (applause), and will probably show that their officers and generals are fully capable in commanding them in the field and of meeting regularly organized military opposition as the individuals are.

Mr. Cowen, in reply, said—I am extremely obliged to you for the excellent reception you have given me. I would just like to make one remark in reference to what Mr. Francis said about the Japanese. I entirely endorse, very heartily endorse, all he said about the pluck and bravery—personal attributes—of the Japanese troops; but I do hope that there will not be any opportunity to show ability. They did not have an enemy there who was any good for anything, and in one or two notable cases they showed a remarkable absence of ability. I do not think the Japanese have any strategic ability at all. I do not think they will have any for a very long time.

On the motion of General Black, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Governor for presiding.

THE LAW AND THE P.W.D.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, H. P. Tooker charged J. Hastings with having (1st) unlawfully made an unauthorized encroachment on Crown land, contrary to sub-sec. 5, sec. 77, ord. 15 of 1889; (2nd) commenced a building without giving written notice of such intention to the P.W.D., as required by sec. 70 of the same ord.; (3rd) erected on Crown land a shed or structure of wood or without previous sanction of the P.W.D., as required by sec. 50 of the same ord.

E. Hazell, assistant engineer in the P.W.D., said that on the 17th July he saw a wooden shed just below Rural Building No. 65. It was used as a latrine for Chinese servants. It was within the Pokfulam watershed area, and was Crown land. The shed was about 3 ft. square by 8 ft. high. There had been no permission to build it, nor application for the same.

H. P. Tooker said he took out the summons in this case by instruction. He had reason to believe that the defendant had been verbally notified by Mr. Cooper, some weeks ago, that it could not be permitted. The shed was put up on the 15th July, and a written application for sanction was sent by Mr. Hastings to the P.W.D. on the 19th. Witness did not know of defendant being warned after the building had been known by the P.W.D. to exist. He did not know that the building had been removed, and the summons was applied for; nor did he know that the shed had been removed. He wished to press for a heavy penalty on the charge of encroachment, as it was serious; the defendant acted deliberately, fully knowing what he did. On the other charges he asked for only a nominal penalty. Defendant had been warned by Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Cooper, Director of Public Works, said that two months ago the defendant came to the P. W. D. office and asked permission to erect this latrine on Crown land, near Myrtle Bank, which adjoined defendant's lot. Witness said the question would rest with the Governor, and that D. P. W. could not recommend that sanction be given; but if defendant wished to press his application he must send it in writing. That was the last he heard of it until the building was erected.

Mr. Hastings admitted erecting the shed on Crown land. He explained that the 'coolie' latrine attached to the house because a nuisance from several causes and he had to close it. He then had this new one put up, further away from the house. He thought the P.W.D. would have had the courtesy to notify that it was an encroachment and must be removed; but no, they went straight off to the police court and issued two summons on him. He said he had heard there was some objection, and at once had it removed. It was entirely removed on the 17th or morning of the 18th. Therefore, when the summons were applied for, on the 18th, there was then no encroachment. Then on the 19th he applied for permission to rebuild it, but was refused. He had thought in a matter of sanitation the department would be willing to help, but instead there was only obstruction.

His Worship—Why did you not apply in writing for permission before building?

Mr. Hastings said that he asked Mr. Cooper, and was told the water would have to go before the Governor and plans be put in; and altogether there was so much red tape that it seemed useless to apply at all. Fever broke out among the coolies, who had been sleeping over the old latrine, and something had to be done at once.

His Worship held that the removal of the building before the issue of the summons was not a valid defence. He imposed a fine of \$10 on the principal charge, and nothing on the others. The prosecution would not wish to be vindictive.

Mr. Tooker—Oh no, your Worship.

Mr. Hastings—The Department seems to take a delight in worrying people.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That I hear the new Public Health Officer is to be a certain Doctor Park, and that (as had been supposed) he and the Colonial Surgeon will regulate medical and sanitary matters appertaining to the Colony.

That I see the Acting Health Officer is fussing around, with the honest intention of justifying his existence.

That I should be the last citizen to blame Dr. Westcott for taking his appointment (and salary), and his third-class objection to harmless chaff on that score at the 'Smoker' showed that he did not understand Hongkong and its ways.

That it would be curious to know whether the worthy P. H. O. was aware of the fierce struggle which took place here over dry earth conservancy about seventeen or eighteen years ago.

That it is generally known—not in Millbank Prison only—that, where suitably prepared earth can be found at small cost and where absolute and strict adherence to details can be depended upon, the dry-earth system may be successful.

That, on the other hand, when you can not get that, and when you have a desecrated, nor secure the ghost of an observance of the details necessary for such a system, dry-earth conservancy would be a dead failure in Hongkong.

That the experiment suggested by Dr. Westcott in the public latrines might fairly well for a few days; but an experiment really carries with it an intention to extend the trial.

That the Official Sanitary Board (how to Mr. Park, the official remnant, who formally supported Dr. Westcott) has practically set upon and squashed its official adviser, and said that it declines to take his advice.

That it now seems funnier than ever why the Public Officer of Health was ever appointed, save and except to 'burst up' the Sanitary Board.

That Messrs Cooper, Lawson, and Hastings seem to work fairly well together, and the poor neglected Public Health Officer seems to be quietly permitted to say his say and then subside.

That I have a shrewd suspicion the inner history of that Acting Health Officer's appointment will never see the light.

That insinuation is certainly being fought against steadily and persistently.

That those evil basements are being dug up and turned out into the street, and I am a little surprised to see the Chinese are allowed to sleep on the sidewalks alongside the mud-heaps which have been dug from their sewage-soaked floors.

That sanitation is progressing, despite the slaughter of the representative element in the Board, but the credit does not seem to be given to or to be claimed by the Public Health Officer.

That Mr. Woodhouse did good work in the Fire Brigade, and that the excellent institution, the Alms Memorial Hospital, mentioned names at the presentation ceremony—all except that of W. Ross.

That Mr. Woodhouse's reference to Ross was neat, appreciative and in every way worthy both of our old doctored friend and of the good-hearted, gentlemanly speaker.

That the motto for the evening (translating it) was, 'Brethren, be seated, and keep your seats.'

That as time wore on every ten minutes at the period immediately preceding dinner, and there is not too much time to sit down, you may have, like Lord Dunsany, to sit down in a hurry slightly before you are prepared to do so; and then the bell rings.

That the traffic must have increased on the tramway very much of late, to judge by the large number of the Mount Austin Hotel dining-hall last evening.

That I hear great preparations are being made for a grand musical gathering to be held there this night week.

That the choicest talent will be arrayed on the occasion with the object of furthering the interests of that excellent institution, the Alms Memorial Hospital.

That Friend Brady, the genial, generous and indefatigable supporter of all such charitable causes, will appear, and for the last time perhaps, before his departure from Hongkong.

That the Police shield, presented to the Force by the Plague-workers' Recognition Committee, has, I notice, been re-modelled, and is now as much a credit to all concerned as it was a discredit on its first appearance.

That the body of the shield is now as smooth and bright as a mirror, and might be used as such by the successful holder of this handsome trophy.

That the Ferozse Rebellion appears to be much the same as before, as the usual scouting and retiring of the Japanese never did count much in the general result.

That the General Election at Home goes on in the Conservative-Unionist groove in an even more marked manner than was expected.

That those who desire to see a stronger Foreign policy and a better-ordered parliament on the part of the British Government at Home and abroad, will gladly welcome the prospect of the advent of an Administration possessing a good working majority.

BROWNIE.

Was is the butcher shop of diplomacy.

Time is the most successful flying machine yet invented.

The agility of a man's tongue is no sign of the size of his brain.

One woman can live together and not quarrel.

Miss McBride (entering the kitchen)—Brigade, didn't I see that policeman kiss you? Bright—Well, mum, sure an' yes wouldn't he say I wasn't up to snuff for resistin' an officer, mum!

REVIEW.

We have been favoured with the new book, 'History of Monetary Systems,' by Alexander del Mar, published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., London, 1895.

This History purports to be a record of the money of the ancient and modern world, and is certainly what it professes to be, beginning with the moneys of India and Persia at a time long antecedent to the Christian era, and coming down to the moneys of the various countries of the world at the present day.

We confess we expected to have found some decided opinion upon the burning question of the day, namely, Bimetallism, and the present book, unfortunately, states that the work is neither Monometallic nor Bimetallism.

On reading the work it will, however, be seen that Gold and Silver have gone hand in hand at various times from the earliest ages, and the inference is that as they have hitherto served the purposes of all countries, so they may continue to do so, but it is not clearly shown in what way this has to be accomplished.

From the statesmanlike way in which conclusions are drawn from stated facts, it is easy to believe that the author could point out a way, but this does not appear to be the object of the work.

On Page No. 471, Appendix A, will be found interesting Statistics of the Ratio. That a certain legal ratio has from time to time been established between Silver and Gold from the early days of the Roman Empire up to the present century is very clearly shown by these Tables. This Ratio has been destroyed by Laws made by countries which have become monometallic, and, of course, cannot be re-established in such countries except by legislation. In other words, it is shown that what has legally existed for more than nineteen centuries has been legally undone in the last half century.

To review this work as it deserves would require more knowledge than we possess on the subject, therefore we can only recommend all who have a desire to learn something of the History of Gold and Silver, their coinage, ratio, and the laws which have governed them in the past, to read the work.

REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL'.)

ASSASSINATION OF M. STAMBOULOFF.

M. Stambouloff, ex-Prime Minister of Bulgaria, is dead.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Returns to date—

Unionists, 304.

Liberals, 73.

Gains to date—

Unionists, 65.

Liberals, 10.

Irish returns—

Parliament, 6.

Anti-Parliament, 37.

The Right Hon. John Morley has been unseated for Newcastle, where Unionist and Labour candidates caused a split of votes.

[There is evidently a mistake here. What probably happened is that the Right Hon. John Morley was unseated for Newcastle (a two-member town) where one Unionist and one Labour candidate were elected, the latter splitting the Liberal vote. At the last election, there were two Liberal candidates, one Conservative, and one Labour. The result was that the Conservative candidate was elected at the top of the poll.—Ed., C.M.]

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, JULY 11.

A German squadron is to proceed to Morocco, and will occupy Rabat and Casablanca if the natives of Morocco who assassinated two Germans are allowed to go unpunished.

THE BRITISH DOLLAR.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has just circulated an interesting account of the movement which induced the Home Government to agree to the coining of a British dollar for the Far East. The content of the Colonial Secretary was given in a telegram to the Governor of the Straits Settlements on the 15th October last.

This was confirmed on the 27th October in a despatch, in which it was stated that the issue will take place under a joint agreement into which the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have entered to enter, and under which they guarantee to the Indian Government a payment of 1 per cent on a minimum coinage of 5,000,000 dollars only to be supplied to the banks on production by them of bullion. This agreement is to be for one year in any case, and thereafter to be terminable at six months' notice.

No expenses in connection with the coinage except the preliminary cost of the dies—whose cost will be equally divided—will be paid upon the Hongkong and Straits Settlements Government. It is worth noting in regard to the counter proposal for a gold standard for the Colonies that Lord Ripon observed:—'The question was considered by the Legal Currency Committee, and since that Committee, including all the native members, were in favour of the maintenance of a silver standard, I am of opinion that no movement aiming at the establishment of a gold standard in the Colony could, under existing circumstances, be entertained.'

HE—Great heavens, woman! Do you think I am made of money? She—I wish you were. I could get you changed then.

A LEGAL OPINION.—Maud: 'Tell me, Fred, what are the laws of Court?' Fred (who really doesn't know): 'The laws of Court? Oh, they are where the barristers obtain their refreshment, of course.'—Fun.

WALKS George Nathaniel Curzon, M.P., a vivid scene at Killarney, in England, his 200 tenants all turned out to greet him and his bride. Being called upon to address them, Mr. Curzon, thanking them for their welcome, said: 'The question has been asked why I went to America for a bride. The answer is before you.'

'It's strange how England hates to let go of anything,' said the man who worries. 'Yes,' replied the man of violent passions; 'the only thing that country seems willing to drop is the letter H.'

THE installation at the Calcutta Mint is known to be the largest and most perfect of its kind in the world. It was feared that the suspension of silver coinage might result in irreparable injury to the establishment: workmen possessing hereditary skill are not easily found, and if they were necessary to effect considerable reduction in the staff, the discarded hands would not be available should demand for their services subsequently arise. These apprehensions have not been realized, for the present is a period of unusual activity at the Mint. There is an enormous demand for copper money, not only for India but for the Straits and China, and the daily output exceeds four and a quarter lakhs of pieces.—Raymond Gordon.

A CORRESPONDENT in a home paper mentions that a small boy in an elementary school being asked what were the races that had dominated England since the invasion of the Romans, replied: 'Epsom Races, Ascot Races, Newmarket Races, and Doncaster Races.'

THE reports of the Military and Medical Officers and others, regarding the effect produced by the Lee-Metford bullet in the Chitral campaign have now reached Army Headquarters, where they will receive the consideration of the War Office, and may have important results as regards the armament of the Infantry in India. It is satisfactory to know that cordite continues to be well reported on in the field, no deterioration taking place even in the hottest parts in which the British troops are stationed across the Peshawar border.

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A JAPANESE CONSUL ON EMIGRATION.

Mr. Nakagawa, Japanese Consul in Hongkong, has submitted a report upon Japanese emigration. It being quite natural, he says, that the number of Japanese who go abroad should increase with the progress of the nation's foreign intercourse, and it is of course against reason to interfere with the movement. Still, emigrants that now leave Japan for foreign shores being used to a simple mode of life at home and being quite ignorant of the keen competition prevailing in foreign countries, it is mostly under the delusion that if once they emigrate they can obtain high wages without undergoing any particular hardships. Labouring under that idea, they are generally sure to find themselves confronted with difficulties in regard to their subsistence, and even when fortunate enough to find employers they are liable to be subjected to treatment even inferior to that generally accorded to Chinese employees.

Last winter, for instance, about thirty Japanese arrived in Hongkong with the purpose of going to North Borneo. Their travelling expenses were fraudulently appropriated by their guide, and they were obliged to stay in Hongkong, though it was evident that they could not compete with Chinese as labourers. After some while, several succeeded in getting to Borneo, but soon returned, finding themselves unable to carry on the work expected of them. Sickness broke out among them in Hongkong, and the Consulate was obliged to send more than twenty home. North Borneo was reported upon last year after a careful inspection by the Consul, and it therefore rightly and exceedingly, despite the warning contained in that report, local officials should so far disregard it as to allow emigrants to leave Japan for that region. Not a few publicists hold that foreign emigration is an important element in the extension of the sphere of Jap.

These men know nothing about foreign countries, or about the requirements of foreign labour, their knowledge of the subject being derived mainly from newspapers. Consequently, whenever they hear of a new country being opened up, they are quick to jump on it, and they are always expecting the venture to turn out highly profitable. Now and then they specially send out an exploring agent. In such a case the new country, needing labour badly, treats the delegate with all possible hospitality and affords him every convenience. His stay in the place is limited, however, and it is not possible for him to convert sufficient or proper inquiries. Hardships, therefore, often await the Jap. emigrant.

The disastrous failure of the Jap. emigrant is not infrequently for such a country to promise unusually favourable conditions, simply to entice emigrants, although the authorities have no real intention of fulfilling these glowing promises. The emigrants must be conducted with the utmost precaution. Since the project of sending Japanese labourers abroad was conceived, with the single exception of Hawaii, no successful result has reached the ears of the writer of the report.

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APPALING FIGURES.

Mrs. M'Swett: "Billenger, how often do you get shaved?" Mr. M'Swett: "About four times a week on an average."
"How much time does it usually require?"
"About half-an-hour."
"Half-an-hour four times a week! That's two hours a week, four and one-third days in a year, and nearly a month and a half in 10 years!" Think of it, Billenger. If you should let your beard grow, you might save time enough in 10 years!"
"No, but..."
"Well, let it be the cause of the most heart-felt joy and gratitude you ever experienced, Billenger, that you never did. With a full beard, madam, I look like a coconut in a fit of delirious tremors. I tried it once, years ago. I got backed up to me in the streets, children fled from me in terror, footpads who caught a glimpse of me by moonlight or the pale, flickering rays of a street lamp dropped their sandbags and slunk trembling up the alley, and my portrait was hawked all over the country as the most hideous caricature of a man."

"I don't believe any of that stuff, Billenger, and I'm sure..."
"Don't interrupt me, madam. My beard grows straight out, up, down, sideways, every bristle for itself, like the spines of the fretful cactus, but it grows in every shade and colour from brandy to vermilion and back again. If you could see me once with a hedge all over my face you would..."

"But think of the time you lose in..."
"The time I lose? Look here. How often do you change your hair?"
"Every day of my life, of course; but that's different."
"That's different, is it? How long does it take you to do it up?"
"I think you're just as..."

"You beard a man, I know how long it takes. I've seen you do it often enough. It takes you half-an-hour every blessed day of your life to look after your frizzes, if that's what you call them. Think of it. Half-an-hour a day, three hours and a half a week, nearly eight days in a year, and an entire month in four years, a whole year in 45 years, and over two years in a century! Well, you'd better go and look after the baby."

"A SILVER WEDDING SURPRISE."
They were celebrating the silver wedding, and, of course, the couple were happy and affectionate.

"Yes," said the husband, "this is the only woman I ever loved. I shall not forget the first time I saw her. It was on a rainy day, and she was looking so lovely. I had been out for a spin, and she and I got wandering alone. Don't you remember, my dear?"

"The wife smiled."
"We sat on the trunk of a tree. You haven't forgotten, have you?"
"The wife nodded again."
"She began writing in the dust with the point of her parasol. You recall it, sweet, don't you?"

"The wife nodded again."
"She wrote her name, 'Minnie,' and I said, 'Let me put the other name on the trunk. And I took the trunk and I wrote my name, 'Smith,' after it. And she took back the parasol, and wrote below it, 'No, I won't.' Then we went home. You remember it, darling? I see you do."

"Then he kissed her, and the company murmured sentimentally. 'Wasn't it pretty?'
"The guests had all departed, and the happy couple were left alone."
"Wasn't it nice, Minnie, to see all our friends around us so happy?"

"Yes, it was, John. But that reminiscence!"
"Ah, it seems as if it were only yesterday."
"Yes, dear, there are only three things you're wrong about in that story."

"Wrong? Oh, no!"
"John, I am serious. You told that story, because I never went to a picnic with you before we were married; I was never in Richmond in my life; and I never refused you."

"My darling, you must be wrong!"
"I am not wrong, Mr. Smith. I have a good memory, and although we have been married 25 years, I'd like to know who that man was. You never told me about her before."

"HE INVESTED ONLY 7/6."
There is a man who has spent the past twenty-five years of his life exploring for gold and other minerals in Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria, Tasmania, and New Guinea. He has no doubt picked up some money, yet he says that the investment of 7/6 brought him in bigger returns than any other he ever made.

"Yet, based on a single fact, don't let us jump to the conclusion that we can all get rich out of the proceeds of 7/6 till we hear further from this financier. He has a humorous way of putting a serious thing, for which we would like him all the more. Some of us have no idea that gold mines and genuine fun are twin brothers, but they are all the same."

"Our friend's name is William Bremford Peck, and he lives at Russell, New Zealand, a long way off. He says it is a lovely country and intends to stay in it the balance of his days. As he has been there long enough to know what he is talking about, he advises persons of limited means who would like to become small landholders to emigrate to New Zealand."

"Still, he reminds us that in the end we must pay for what we get. 'The calling of a prospector, for instance,' said Mr. Peck, 'is full of hard work. Besides, it entails rough living, such as salt pork, solidified damper, with tea in buckets. One must have the digestive capacity of an ostrich or an alligator to stand that diet for long. It must therefore be taken as proof of the good medecine inside of my system, when I mention that I actually stood it for nearly twenty-five years.'

"My punishment was delayed, you see, but it didn't fail. At last the climax came, and I was prostrated with agonising pain in the stomach and all the other symptoms of a profound derangement of all the digestive organs. I had to knock off work and ease all exertion. I was imbued with disgust with all things mundane. I believe that dyspepsia is responsible for a large portion of the world's suicides."

"Mr. Peck's conjecture is exactly parallel with the fact as set forth in the official statistics of all civilised countries. No other disease so demoralises and depresses human nature. It attacks the nerve strength of the reason and drives people insane; it stupifies the sensibilities; it turns men and women into selfish, peevish, malicious; it impels them to commit crime. All this in addition to their own degradation and suffering. Yes, Mr. Peck is quite right."

"But to get back to what he says about himself. 'At the advice of a friend—Mr. W. Williams of this place—I began to take the famous Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. What result did it have? Well, you see, it has transformed me from a prematurely old man into one quite regenerated.'

"I am a rapid eater and can't break myself of the bad habit. Hence I make it a point to keep a bottle by me always and am anxious to keep you necessary to eat me right."

"I can safely assert that the investment of 7/6 in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was the best I ever made in all my chequered career. You may depend that I prescribe this medicine to all old and young people I come in contact with. Prior to using it I spent pounds at different times, but only got partial relief. The Syrup seems to make straight for the seat of the trouble. I put these lines just to show other sufferers the way out. There are many of respectable persons here who can attest the truth of what I have written.—Respectfully (Signed) Wm. Williams, Peck, Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, July 2nd, 1895."

"We don't call for witnesses. Mr. Peck's tale is frankness and truth itself. We hold our hand in greeting across the sea. Dyspepsia is a living devil, and Mother Seigel gives new life. Millions sing that chorus. But he had better not slow. Write again and tell us you are doing so, Friend Peck."

"INSANITY in every country is more prevalent among unmarried men than married persons. Marriage, it would appear, brings people to their senses."

"OWING to increase of business, W. Robinson and Co. have removed their Piano and Organ showrooms to Cunningham House—large stock—low prices."

"Do not get angry because a man makes an ass of himself. Doubtless, he enjoys it, and surely you would not deny enjoyment even to the moment of creation."

"W. Robinson and Co. are Special Agents for all the leading English and Continental Phonograph Manufacturers."

"A NEWSPAPER letter-writer declares that the name 'MacTavish' was originally 'MacTavishag'. No wonder then, that 'Ta' Pherson—swore a feud—against the clan MacTavish."

"ONE BOX OF CLARK'S B. & P. PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (required or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND."

"JASPER: 'A well-balanced mind is a grand thing to have.' Jumpo: 'Yes, but when a man gets a bump on the head, a well-balanced body is what he yearns for.'"

"BANJOES, Guitars, Mandolines, Autoharps, Violins, and other Strings and Strings for sale at W. Robinson and Co."

"MAN that is born of woman—not the New Woman—is of few days and full of trouble, and it is scarcely worth while to be born any more. He comes up as a holy fool in the morning and at night he is out down by the bill collector—and where is he? Yes, verily he is not in it."

"RACHAEL'S PRINCE—The finest in the World—Tough and tame unregalised. Sole Agents, W. Robinson and Co."

"MEDICAL ADVICE: 'Your circulation is very low.' Moribund Editor: 'Circulation? Why, bless my soul, we put down 900,749 extra last week, and by 10 o'clock publishing day hadn't a copy left—not a copy!' And with a smile that was not of this world he turned his face to the wall and died."

"DEAFNESS—An essay describing a really genuine Cure for Deafness, Singing in Ear, etc., under low prices of long-standing, will be sent post free—Artificial Ear-drums and similar appliances entirely superseded. Address: Thomas Knepe, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London."

"OUD de Whiskers—I have had my life insured for \$50,000 in your favor. Is there anything else I can do to please you? Mrs. de Whiskers (his young wife)—Nothing on earth, dear!"

"Not Responsible for Debts."
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

ALBERT, Brik 4-masted barque, Captain Robert Coult, Standard Oil Company.
LORD BRASSER, British barque, Captain Gunnitt—Standard Oil Co.
SLAM, German ship, Captain Garlicks—Melchers & Co.

"SKINS ON FIRE Instantly Relieved by CUTICURA."
CUTICURA is a powerful skin medicine, and is sold throughout the world. It is a powerful skin medicine, and is sold throughout the world. It is a powerful skin medicine, and is sold throughout the world.

"SKINS ON FIRE with torturing, disgusting eruptions and every species of itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp disease relieved by a single application and speedily cured by CUTICURA when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail."

"How to Cure Skin Diseases" 72 pages and 100 Testimonials are wrapped around every bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT is sold throughout the world. It is a powerful skin medicine, and is sold throughout the world. It is a powerful skin medicine, and is sold throughout the world.

"MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK."
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

"Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the 'Milkmaid' Brand, the best for all purposes."

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To Let.

TO LET.
THE Eight-Roomed HOUSE, No. 27, CAUSE ROAD, occupation from 1st September next.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1895. 1038

TO LET.
From 1st July.

N. O. 5, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to
G. O. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, May 31, 1895. 1028

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—

HOUSES IN RYON TERRACE.

One FLOOR IN BLUE BUILDINGS.

No. 12, KNOTT ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 2, 1895. 215

INSURANCES.

TYPHOON INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

HOUSE-OWNERS, TRUSTEES, MORTGAGEES, and others interested in

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Are prepared to accept risks against LOSS or DAMAGE by TYPHOONS, at Moderate Rates.

For Particulars, apply to
WILLIAM MACBRYAN,
Local Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH,
Cunningham House,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, July 1, 1895. 1212

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1894,

£11,071,918 2s. 2d.

I. Authorized Capital... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital... 2,760,000

Reserve Fund... 687,500 0 0

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Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,

MADEIRA, LONDON,

HAVER and BORDEAUX.

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, 1895, at Noon, the Company's

S.S. SACHALIE, Commandant HUAN,

with 1000 PASSENGERS, FREIGHT,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted

in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the

23rd July, 1895. (Parcels are not to be

sent on board; they must be left at the

Company's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

C. TOURNAIRE, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1895. 1203

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed sailings from HONGKONG.

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)...

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)...

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)...

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